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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/727,723	12/01/2000	Daniel A. Nagel	CIS00-3681	7519

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EXAMINER

CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2143

DATE MAILED: 03/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/727,723

Applicant(s)

NAGEL ET AL.

Examiner

Azizul Choudhury

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shelton et al (US Pat No: US005954798A), hereafter referred to as Shelton.

1. With regards to claim 1, Shelton teaches a method for transferring information between logic entities in browser pages, the method comprising the steps of defining a data element having a value for use by a first application logic entity in a first browser page; generating a browser page identifier for a second browser page, the browser page identifier including the value for the data element; invoking access to a second browser page using the browser page identifier, the second browser page including a second application logic entity; and retrieving the value of the data element from the browser page identifier for use by the second application logic entity.

(Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16). In addition, Shelton's design allows for activities

(equivalent to the claimed application logic entities) to be managed at multiple browsers (column 2, lines 25-35)).

2. With regards to claim 2, Shelton teaches a method wherein the step of defining a data element includes the steps of: declaring data element for use by a first application logic entity; and providing a value for the data element (Shelton discloses a design where browsers load web pages (data) and runs applications (column 2, lines 25-35). Hence, data elements must exist and receive values as claimed).

3. With regards to claim 3, Shelton teaches a method wherein the step of providing a value for the data element comprises the step of: retrieving the value for the data element from a browser page identifier identifying the first browser page (Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16). Such an ID must be stored if it is to be useful. Storage means are also present within Shelton's design).

4. With regards to claim 4, Shelton teaches a method wherein the step of retrieving a value of the data element from a browser page identifier identifying the first browser page includes the steps of: parsing the browser page identifier to retrieve a value for a data element from the browser page identifier; assigning the value to the data element that corresponds to the value parsed from the browser page identifier; and repeating the steps of parsing and assigning for each value contained in the browser page identifier such that all data elements containing a value within the browser page identifier receive an assignment of their respective value parsed from the browser page identifier (Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page

identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16). Browsers must pass URLs, to retrieve the data needed as claimed).

5. With regards to claim 5, Shelton teaches a method wherein the step of generating a browser page identifier includes the steps of: extracting a value for each data element shared between the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity to create a value array; obtaining a page designator for the second browser page; and appending the value array containing the values for each data element to the page designator for the second browser page to form the browser page identifier (Tables and fields are maintained in Shelton's design to monitor data of each of the browsers (column 9, line 63 – column 10, line 54)).

6. With regards to claim 6, Shelton teaches a method wherein the browser page identifier is a uniform resource locator that is dynamically generated via the steps of extracting, obtaining and appending and that contains the value of the data element shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity (Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16)).

7. With regards to claim 7, Shelton teaches a method further including the step of detecting a navigation command to navigate to the second browser page; and wherein the steps of generating and invoking are performed in response to the step of detecting the navigation command to navigate to the second browser page, such that the browser page identifier produced in response to the step of detecting the navigation command includes a value for the data element that is created by the first

application logic entity and is passed to the second application logic entity via the browser page identifier (Shelton's design allows for multiple browsers to be run handling separate applications (application logic units) (column 2, lines 19-24)).

8. With regards to claim 8, Shelton teaches a method wherein: the steps of generating and invoking are performed by a state sender logic entity; and wherein the step of retrieving is performed by a state retrieval logic entity; the state sender logic entity and state retrieval logic entity being logic entities incorporated into the first browser page and second browser page which interoperate to transfer values of data elements shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity between the first browser page and the second browser page via incorporation of such values of data elements into browser page identifiers (Shelton's design also has means for the claimed transfer of data in between browsers (column 13, lines 35-43)).

9. With regards to claim 9, Shelton teaches a method wherein: the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity collectively form an application; and wherein the values of data elements shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity collectively form state information that the state sender logic entity and the state retrieval logic entity can pass between the first browser page and second browser page via browser page identifiers for use by the application (Tables and fields are maintained in Shelton's design to monitor data of each of the browsers (column 9, line 63 – column 10, line 54). Furthermore,

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Shelton's design has the means by which to transfer the data between browsers as claimed (column 13, lines 38-43)).

10. With regards to claim 10, Shelton teaches a computer system comprising:

a processor;

a memory system; and

an interconnection mechanism coupling the processor and the memory system;

wherein the memory system is encoded with a browser application that, when performed on the processor, provides a browser that causes the computer system to transfer information between logic entities in browser pages by performing the operations of: defining a data element having a value for use by a first application logic entity in a first browser page in the memory system; generating a browser page identifier for a second browser page in the memory system, the browser page identifier including the value for the data element; invoking access to a second browser page using the browser page identifier, the second browser page including a second application logic entity in the memory system; and retrieving the value of the data element from the browser page identifier for use by the second application logic entity in the memory system (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15)).

Furthermore, Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16). In addition, Shelton's design allows for activities (equivalent to the claimed application logic entities) to be managed at multiple browsers (column 2, lines 25-35)).

11. With regards to claim 11, Shelton teaches a computer system wherein when the browser performs the operation of defining a data element, the browser performs the operations of: declaring, in the memory system, a data element for use by a first application logic entity in the first browser page; and providing a value for the data element in the memory system (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15). Furthermore, Shelton discloses a design where browsers load web pages (data) and runs applications (column 2, lines 25-35). Hence, data elements must exist and receive values as claimed).

12. With regards to claim 12, Shelton teaches a computer system wherein when the browser performs the operation of providing a value for the data element, the browser performs the operation of: retrieving the value for the data element from a browser page identifier identifying the first browser page (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15). Furthermore, Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16). Such an ID must be stored if it is to be useful. Storage means are also present within Shelton's design).

13. With regards to claim 13, Shelton teaches a computer system wherein when the browser performs the operation of retrieving a value of the data element from a browser page identifier identifying the first browser page, the browser performs the operations of: parsing the browser page identifier to retrieve a value for a data element from the browser page identifier in the memory system; assigning the value to the data element that corresponds to the value parsed from the browser page

identifier in the memory system; and repeating the operations of parsing and assigning for each value contained in the browser page identifier such that all data elements containing a value within the browser page identifier receive an assignment of their respective value parsed from the browser page identifier (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15). Furthermore, Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16). Browsers inherently pass URLs, to retrieve the data needed as claimed).

14. With regards to claim 14, Shelton teaches a computer system wherein when the browser performs the operation of generating a browser page identifier, the browser performs the operations of extracting a value for each data element shared between the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity to create a value array; obtaining a page designator for the second browser page; and appending the value array containing; the values for each data element to the page designator for the second browser page to form the browser page identifier (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15). Furthermore, tables and fields are maintained in Shelton's design to monitor data of each of the browsers (column 9, line 63 – column 10, line 54)).

15. With regards to claim 15, Shelton teaches a computer system wherein the browser page identifier is a uniform resource locator that is dynamically generated by the browser via the operations of extracting, obtaining and appending and that contains the value of the data element shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line

15). Furthermore, Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16)).

16. With regards to claim 16, Shelton teaches wherein the browser further causes the computer system to perform the operations of: detecting a navigation command to navigate to the second browser page; and wherein the operations of generating and invoking are performed in response to the operation of detecting the navigation command to navigate to the second browser page, such that the browser page identifier produced in response to the operation of detecting the navigation command includes a value for the data element that is created by the first application logic entity and is passed to the second application logic entity via the browser page identifier (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15). Furthermore, Shelton's design allows for multiple browsers to be run handling separate applications (application logic units) (column 2, lines 19-24)).)

17. With regards to claim 17, Shelton teaches a computer system wherein: the operations of generating and invoking are performed by a state sender logic entity that operates within the browser as the browser operates on the processor; and wherein the operation of retrieving is performed by a state retrieval logic entity; the state sender logic entity and state retrieval logic entity being logic entities incorporated into the first browser page and second browser page which interoperate to transfer values of data elements shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity between the first browser page and the second browser page via incorporation of such values of data elements into browser page

identifiers (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15). Furthermore, Shelton's design also has means for the claimed transfer of data in between browsers (column 13, lines 35-43)).

18. With regards to claim 18, Shelton teaches a computer system wherein: the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity collectively form an application distributed across multiple browser pages; and wherein the values of data elements shared by the first application logic entity and the second application logic entity collectively form state information that the state sender logic entity and the state retrieval logic entity, when performed within the browser, can pass between the first browser page and second browser page via browser page identifiers for use by the application (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15). In addition, tables and fields are maintained in Shelton's design to monitor data of each of the browsers (column 9, line 63 – column 10, line 54). Furthermore, Shelton's design has the means by which to transfer the data between browsers as claimed (column 13, lines 38-43)).

19. With regards to claim 19, Shelton teaches A computer program product having a computer-readable medium including computer program logic encoded thereon for transferring information between logic entities in browser pages, such that the computer program logic, when performed on at least one processor within a computer system, causes the at least one processor to perform the operations of: defining a data element having a value for use by a first application logic entity in a first browser page; generating a browser page identifier for a second browser page,

the browser page identifier including the value for the data element; invoking access to a second browser page using the browser page identifier, the second browser page including a second application logic entity; and retrieving the value of the data element from the browser page identifier for use by the second application logic entity (A computer program is a method. Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16). In addition, Shelton's design allows for activities (equivalent to the claimed application logic entities) to be managed at multiple browsers (column 2, lines 25-35)).

20. With regards to claim 20, Shelton teaches a computer system comprising: a processor; a memory system; and an interconnection mechanism coupling the input output interface, the processor and the memory system; means for defining a data element in the memory system having a value for use by a first application logic entity in a first browser page in the memory system; means for generating a browser page identifier in the memory system for a second browser page in the memory system, the browser page identifier including the value for the data element; means for invoking access to a second browser page in the memory system using the browser page identifier, the second browser page including a second application logic entity in the memory system; and means for retrieving the value of the data element from the browser page identifier for use by the second application logic entity in the memory system (Shelton's design allows for computers (column 4, line 15). Furthermore, Shelton's design has URLs (same as the claimed browser page identifiers) with unique IDs (column 8, lines 14-16). In addition, Shelton's design allows for activities

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(equivalent to the claimed application logic entities) to be managed at multiple browsers (column 2, lines 25-35)).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is 703-305-7209. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AC


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